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Geo

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VRONO, M.S.

School with a special regimen. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.7:895-896
'58 (MIRA 11:7)
(MOSCOW--HANDICAPPED CHILDREN)

VRENO, M.S. (Moskva)

Use of aminazine in pediatric psychoneurology; review of some foreign works. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.7:893-896 '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use,
ment.,disord. in child., review (Rus))

FEDOTOV, D.D., prof., otv. red.; VRONO, M.S., red.; DEYANOV, V.Ya., red.; LAPIDES, M.I., red.; MAMTSEVA, V.N., red.; YURKOVA, I.A., red.; NOVLYANSKAYA, K.A., red.; ROKHLIN, L.L., red.; SKANAVI, Ye.Ye., red.

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1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii. 2. Klinika psikhozov detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Skanavi, Lapides). 3. Kafedra detskoy psikhiatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Novlyanskaya, Mamtseva, Vrono).

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(CHILD PSYCHIATRY) (NEUROLOGY)

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Aminazine therapy of psychopatic states in children. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 59 no.7:872-876 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra detskoy psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.Ye. Sukhareva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva).
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use,
in child. (Rus))

SAVCHENKO, M.G.; VRONO, M.S. (Moskva)

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(PEDIATRICS--STUDY AND TEACHING)

VRONO, M. S. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Terminal ~~stages~~ states of schizophrenia with incoherence of speech." Mos, 1957. 16 pp (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 44-57, 101)

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(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF) (STREKINARU, ION)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.8 Vol.11/4 Neuro.-Psychiatry Apr 58

VRONO, M.S.

2008. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FINAL PERIOD OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH INCOHERENT SPEECH (Russian text) - Vrono M.S. - ZH.NEVROPAT. PSIKHIAT.(Mosk.) 1957, 57/5 (565-572) Graphs 2

Report of 50 schizophrenic patients with incoherent speech in the final period. Periods are divided into 3 groups: (1) Final periods with phenomena of schizophasia (13 patients). (2) Periods of incoherent speech (16 patients).(3) Final periods with incoherent speech and phenomena of schizophasia (21 patients). Schizophrenia with a purely paranoid course was observed in the patients of the first group. In the patients of the 2nd group, lucid catatonia was determined (catatonia developing without remission and without clouding of the consciousness). The patients of the 3rd group presented a paranoid form always followed by catatonia. In all the cases studied, the schizophrenia took an unfavourable course. The conclusion is reached that the forms of schizophrenia determined keep the characteristics of their course until the final stage. Incoherence of speech is evidence of the malignant development of the schizophrenic process. The activity of the higher centre of the nervous system was investigated (association experiments, plethysmography, pharmacological tests).

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1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.V.Snezhnevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, complications,
speech incoherence, terminal phase (Rus))
(SPEECH, DISORDERS, etiology and pathogenesis,
incoherence in schizophrenia, terminal phase (Rus))

SKRYABINA, Antonina Vladimirovna; zaslushennaya uchitel'nitsa RSFSR;
VRONSKAYA, I., red.; KUZYRKOVA, L., tekhn. red.

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(MIRA 14:5)

(Nature study)

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(Nature study) (Akimushkin, I.)

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[Design of the electrical systems of wire broadcasting enterprises] Proektirovanie elektroustanovok predpriiatii provodnoi sviazi. Moskva, Mosk.elektrotekhn. in-t sviazi. Pt.1. 1962. 160 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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[Automatic and remote control system units. Memory elements; lectures in a course on "Principles of automatic and remote control in communications" for students of telephone and telegraph communication departments] Uzly ustroistv avtomatiki i telemekhaniki sviazi. Elementy pamiati; lektsii po kursu "Osnovy avtomatiki telemekhaniki sviazi" dlia studentov fakul'teta telefonno-telegrafnoi sviazi. Moskva, Red.-izd. otdel VZEIS, 1963. 60 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

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1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.

VRONSKIY, B.B.

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Significance of the quality of spawning substratum for spawning of phytophilous fishes of the Amur River. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 19 no.4:18-25 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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Expedition to the Chinge valley. Priroda 53 no. 12:73-75 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

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Brief review of the study of extraterestrial dust. Meteoritika no.24:41-50 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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(Taigas)

VRONSKIY, B.I. (Moskva)

The meteorite El'ga. Priroda 50 no.9:90-91 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(El'gi Valley--Meteorites)

VROUSKIY, B.I.

Find of the Susuman iron meteorite. Meteoritika no.19:135-142 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Susuman region--Meteorites)

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3,9000 (1041,1109,1327)

Vronskiy, B.I.

AUTHORS: Florenskiy, K.P., ~~Vronskiy, B.I.~~, Yemel'yanov, Yu.M., Zotkin, I.T., and Kirova, O.A.

TITLE: Preliminary results of the work of the 1958 Tungussk Meteorite Expedition

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam. Meteoritika, no. 19, 1960, 103-134

X

TEXT: The object of the expedition, organized by the KMET (Committee on Meteorites) AS USSR was to carry out fieldwork in the area of impact of the meteorite which fell in 1908. Previous investigations were conducted inaccurately and inferences concerning the dimensions of the destruction area, its topography and other characteristics were based on insufficient data. The organizer of the expedition was K.P. Florenskiy, member of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. Vernadskiy.

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Preliminary results of the work ...

Other members of the expedition were: O.A. Kirova -- Mineralogist, B.I. Vronskiy -- Geologist, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov -- Chemist, I.T. Zotkin -- Astronomer, S.A. Kuchay -- Physicist, P.N. Paley -- Chemist, 2 KMET laboratory assistants, Ye.I. Malinkin, T.M. Gorbunova, and a "collector" K.D. Yankovskiy, who took part in the expedition of 1929-1930, and who, therefore, was able to evaluate changes in the area during the last 28 years. The expedition was joined by camera operator M.A. Zaplatin from the Moscow Studio of Documentary Films and had two local senior guides: A.I. Dzhenkoul' and A.I. Doonov. The expedition left Moscow on June 3 and returned on August 10 having spent 34 days in the studied area. The tasks of the expedition were as follows: 1) To undertake trans-section routes through the whole area of the forest fall of 1908, to determine its general character, its extension and boundaries; 2) to collect soil samples and analyze them on the spot for their iron and nickel content and determine

the ratio Ni : Fe., on the assumption that the meteorite was an iron one. The most interesting samples were to be taken twice and retained for more detailed study in Moscow. It was planned to collect samples throughout the whole area from squares with a side length of 5 km. This plan was abandoned later; 3) to work out a fieldwork plan for the next expedition, based on actual observations and collected data. The expedition established camp in the hamlet Kulik in the north-western part of the area. Preliminary results of the fieldwork: The destruction of the forest, caused by the 1908 meteorite is still the most important evidence of its impact and was, accordingly, most thoroughly investigated. Leafy trees which fell in 1908 were, of course, completely rotten but conifers were well preserved, although general observations were hindered by the growth of young trees. The whole area of forest destruction amounts to 1500 km^2. This can be clearly observed by the scale of forest-fall and the radial character of its distribution. The whole region was divided by

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the expedition into three zones. 1) A zone, where the trees fell without any clear orientation, called "unoriented zone". It is situated in the depression around the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" (Southern Marsh) and forms the central region, from whose boundaries the radially oriented forest fall begins; 2) The second area was called the zone of "mass forest fall", although isolated groups of living old trees were to be found in this area. Visual estimation of fallen trees amounted to 80-90 %; 3) The zone of partial forest destruction; its area could be estimated only approximately, the percentage of fallen trees near its boundaries amounting probably to 15 - 20 %. These boundaries estimated by the expedition agreed fairly well with those given by local hunters and with the aerovisual estimation made by K.P. Florenskiy in 1953. The expedition studied also the remainder of the forest conflagration which took place during the catastrophe. Its conclusions differ from those expressed by previous investigators: Ye.L. Krinov (Ref. 1: Tungusskiy Meteorit /Tungussk Me-

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teorite7 Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1949) and L.A. Kulik (Ref. 14: Dannyye po Tungusskomu meteoritu k 1939 g /Data on the Tungussk Meteorite for 1939/ Dokl. AN SSSR, 22, no. 8, 520-524, 1939) both thought that during the catastrophe, spontaneous partial burning of broken trees took place without provoking a general forest fire. The conclusions of the expedition may be summarized as follows: 1) Near the center of the devastation area, many broken trees show burn traces at their breaking spots. This clearly proves the sequence of events: Burning occurred after the action of the shock-wave; 2) Traces of burning do not show any definite orientation toward the center of devastation area. They occur in most cases on the eastern side of trunks, as a result of wind direction during the fire; 3) Many trunks clearly indicate prolonged conflagration. B.I. Vronskiy found on the "Yuzhnoye Bolo-to" two well developed living twin-larches. One of them was found to be 104 years old. Both trees were devoid of any traces of fire; they survived because they grew in the middle of the marsh,

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where the fire could not penetrate; 4) In all probability the fire was a result of the catastrophe; in type it differs from typical taiga fires by the clearly surface character of the burn, and its area comprised most of the area of the zone of "mass forest fall", where fallen trees had accumulated in great quantity. Some observations, however, suggest several starting points for the forest conflagration, from which the fire spread in a normal way [Abstractor's note: These not given]. It may be assumed, the authors state, that the timber fall and the forest fire were effects of the same cause. As regards the growth of new trees, the expedition concluded that young trees grow very fast in burned areas. Some of these trees, found to be 35-40 years old, were much thicker than the dead ones (100 or even 300 years old). Old surviving trees, which were dwarfed before the fire, showed an intensified growth subsequently. Further biological investigations are needed, the authors state, but at present one cannot speak of a dwarfing influence of the catastrophe on vegeta-

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growth. The expedition carried out an extensive search for any earth disturbances which could be the results of an explosion with a possible energy equaling 10^{20} - 10^{23} ergs., according to F. Whipple (Ref. 7: "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial which it produced". Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 56, no. 236, 1930). None were found. Certain depressions or holes which were examined resulted, in fact, from the dissolution of gypsum in the subsoil, and on one occasion from a temporary lake, formed by a dam of fallen trees (since burst). The "Yuzhnoye Boloto" which is one of the proposed places of the meteorite's impact was transpaced four times by K.P. Florenskiy, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov and B.I. Vronskiy. No traces of destruction which could possibly be associated with a powerful explosion were observed, no rock eruptions, no peat disruptions. All members of the expedition unanimously agreed, the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" could not be the center of a surface explosion which produced the general forest fall; the formation of a crater,

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many hundreds of meters in diameter, which was subsequently overgrown, is regarded by the members as a quite improbable assumption, but this opinion does not exclude the possibility that certain parts of the meteorite could have fallen to the bottom of the bog without having any critical explosive consequences. In order to ascertain the presence of iron and nickel, soil samples were taken from about 80 places, most of these in the "unoriented zone". Undisturbed turf and soil layers (5 dm^2 in area and 5 cm thick) were dug out. Their thickness was sufficient, because the increase in soil-thickness in this district is much less than 5 cm per 50 years and therefore, the soil layer corresponding to 1908, was always included in the samples. The samples were then disintegrated over a basin fitted with 3 magnets, (roots removed manually), and the soil was thoroughly washed in the basin. The residual magnetic slush was rinsed many times through a magnetic trap. The particles in the magnetic

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slush were mostly over 0.1 mm, although certain of them were up to ten times smaller. The residue was then dried and samples weighing 0.1 - 1.0 g were dissolved in HCl and tested calorometrically for Fe and Ni. When no traces of Ni were found in this way, separate iron particles were picked out from the residue and examined by O.A. Kirova. Again only negligible traces of Ni were found, which proves the non-cosmic origin of those particles. Apart from iron particles certain minute silicomagnetic globules were observed. They were not analyzed on the spot, but brought back to Moscow. Even if they did come from outer space, there is no evidence to connect them with the meteorite. Upon returning to Moscow, the expedition forwarded soil and peat from the area of "Yuzhnoye Boloto" to the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry AS USSR to determine their radioactivity. Tests, conducted under the supervision of Professor V.I. Baranov showed that there were no differences in the radioactive content of the given samples and that of similar soils from other regions. The

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authors conclude that 1) The general aspect of the forest devastation suggests that the basic direction of the shock was from above; this means that the wave center was situated high above the earth's surface; 2) The fact that no parts of the meteorite were found does not prove that they did not fall into the area, for only a few routes -- made on foot -- were investigated; 3) There could have been several starting points for the fire as the result of the shock wave from above; 4) The contours of the zone of mass forest destruction and the excentricity of the "unoriented zone" suggest the action of a shock-wave having neither the correct spherical shape, nor central symmetry. Nevertheless, this assumption seems to be contradicted by the radial distribution of the fallen trees; 5) During the fieldwork, no particles of an iron meteorite were found. These negative results may have been due to: The great dispersion state of meteorite particles which were too small to be separated by the normal methods applied in fieldwork; the possibility of complete oxidation of minute

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iron particles over 50 years; the notable deviation of dispersion ellipse from the center of the forest fall. The assumption that the meteorite was of the iron-type has no factual foundation, but, on the basis of currently available data, it is also impossible to place it in any other category; 6) The authors point out the discrepancy between the general atmospheric disturbance in 1908 and the testimony of eye witnesses; None of them spoke of powerful smoke trails of the meteorite. It is possible that such a smoke-tail detached itself from the meteorite in the upper part of the atmosphere. Eye witness testimony was reexamined, but found rather obscure and confusing. All these considerations suggest that at present, it is too early to consider the Tungussk meteorite as belonging to the crater forming category. Apparently the meteorite caused great devastation on the earth's surface without a crater being formed. General information on the destructive action of shock-waves may be found in the work of K.P. Stanyukovich, G.S. Golitsyn (Ref. 6: Udarnyye volny /Shock Waves/,

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Priroda, no. 12, 1958) Academician A.P. Vinogradov asked M.A. Tsikulin and V.N. Rodionov (Ref. 15: Priblizhennaya otsenka parametrov Tungusskogo meteorita 1908 g po karte razrusheniy lesnogo massiva [Approximate Evaluation of the Parameters of the Tungussk Meteorite of 1908, according to the Map indicating Forest Zone Destruction], Narodnokhozyaystvennoye ispol'zovaniye vzryva, no. 6, Sibirskoye otd. AN SSSR, 1959) to interpret the findings of the expedition. Their evaluation showed that the observed phenomena could be best explained as the results of a shock wave, submitted to an acute braking action, caused by the disintegration of the meteorite. The authors suggest a plan for further investigations, which includes: 1) Preparing a very detailed map of the forest zone destruction, using all new available topographic data of the whole area; 2) Searching further for meteorite parts on the earth's surface and in the deposits of lake beds; 3) Researching on the dispersion ellipse outside the devastation area; 4) Studies by marsh specialists on possible changes in

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peat formation in the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" and in the state of subsoil permanent freezing; 5) Studying the general ecology of the area; 6) Studying in detail all the material collected. The authors feel, therefore, that it is necessary to organize a new expedition, comprising specialists of many kinds, and that it is important to do it as soon as possible for the traces of the meteorite impact are already fading. There are 27 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. Whipple. "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial which it Produced." Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 56, no. 236, 1930.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026379 S/0026/64/000/003/0090/0097

AUTHOR: Vronskiy, B. I. (Moscow); Florenskiy, K. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Cosmic dust on the Earth

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 3, 1964, 90-97

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic dust, micrometeorite, meteor, magnetic spherule, cosmic spherule, meteorite, magnetite spherule, silicate spherule, black spherule, silicate, Ni, Mn

ABSTRACT: The task of studying the average composition of cosmic dust and determining the amount of its fallout on the Earth entails the use of varied methodologies, including chemical analysis, which has only recently become practically feasible, and astronomical methods. Sufficiently pure, finely pulverized cosmic material, free of dust of terrestrial origin, can be collected in the stratosphere with airplanes or high-altitude rockets, such as the "Venus Flytrap," launched by the USA in 1961. The extraterrestrial dust in the upper layers of the atmosphere is mostly micrometeoritic, while that which reaches the Earth's surface is principally meteoric -- consisting of magnetic or

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silicate spherules, first found by Sir John Murray in 1876 in deep ocean sediments -- or meteoritic. Most studies of cosmic dust have been directed toward the magnetic spherules, since the nickel content in them is a certain criterion for determining their extraterrestrial origin, while more or less definite proof of their terrestrial origin is an increase in their manganese content. There is no such criterion for the silicate spherules and they are, at present, practically indistinguishable from industrial and terrestrial spherules. Studies have indicated the cosmic origin of magnetic spherules found in deep ocean deposits. The study of magnetic spherules found in atmospheric dust or on the Earth's surface is hampered by the mass pollution of the atmosphere with industrial dust. Much work has been done by P. W. Hodge and R. Wildt, who in 1955-1956 made a daily collection of atmospheric dust in three thinly populated regions in California, Alaska and Canada. They found an even distribution of spherules in all three areas. This shows conclusively that cosmic spherules in general settle rather evenly on the Earth's surface, creating a cosmic background. Much work has also been done by Komitet po meteoritam Akademii nauk SSSR (Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences USSR) and Institut geokhimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo (Institute of Geochemistry) in the region of the Tunguska crater. Numerous soil samples were found to contain magnetit

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spherules with a nickel content of up to 10%, thus confirming their cosmic nature. Work done in 1961-1962 established a definite regularity in the distribution of these spherules. It is concluded that the contamination of the Earth's surface with industrial dust makes it impossible in many cases to distinguish extra-terrestrial dust from artificial dust with adequate certainty, and that the complexity of the problem and the inadequacy of our knowledge, as illustrated by the divergence of estimates as to the annual amount of cosmic dust fallout on the Earth, indicate the need for further research. Original article has 2 figures and 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 003

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VRONSKIY, B.I.; FLORENSKIY, K.P. (Moskva)

Cosmic dust on earth. Priroda 53 no.3:90-97 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

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D226/D302

AUTHOR: Vronskiy, B.I.

TEXT: Finding the Susuman iron meteorite

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam. Meteoritika, no. 19, 1960, 135-142

TEXT: The author undertook the work described in this article on behalf of the Committee on Meteorites, AS USSR. The meteorite was found in November 1957 in the Magadan oblast' in the basin of the Berelekh, a large tributary of the Kolyma in its upper course, the location coordinates being: 62°47'17'' northern lat. and 148° 07'49" eastern long. (Greenwich). The meteorite was found by a worker named Solukha, who observed, while unloading ore from the shaft of a gold mine, an oblong pebble, different in size, color and weight from the surrounding ore and thought it to be a large gold nugget. Upon inspection, Solukha knew that it was not gold,

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but a metal resembling iron, and gave it to the local geologist P.N. Kamenetskaya. Not obtaining any definite answer, Solukha then gave it to Reyngart, Chief Mechanic of the Mine im. Frunze. Reyngart and his colleagues were interested in the unusual piece of metal and after many efforts succeeded in breaking it into two large pieces and a small flake. The weight of the larger piece was 12.1 kg. that of the smaller piece 6.7 kg and that of the flake about 100 g. The breaking surface of the "pebble" was not gold but a greyish metal with a broad grain structure. Reyngart sent the small flake to the Chemical Laboratory of the Central Repair- Mechanical Workshops in the village of Susuman on November 23, 1957. Its weight was found to be 101.72 g, its specific gravity = 7.8. The sample was examined by I.S. Kostyuk, Laboratory head. In the sample, Kostyuk observed the presence of large crystals, with dark glossy inclusions between them. The material was easy to drill and its fillings dissolved completely when heated in HCl. Further tests proved that it was iron with a

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D226/D302

5-7 % nickel content. Kostyuk became certain that it was part of an iron meteorite. He gave this information to Reyngart, who forwarded the two large pieces to the senior geologist Korobov at the Geological Research Office. There the meteorite remained until the fall of 1958, when Korobov's successor, Ye.D. Gudin sent both pieces to the Committee for Meteorites AS USSR, where they are currently being examined. The author describes where the meteorite was found and gives a detailed stratification of sedimentary deposits of the valley, where the find was made. It is the valley of the stream Zarya, tributary of a small river, the Sylgybastakh which is a left tributary of the Susuman, near its estuary and the Susuman, in turn, forms the left tributary of the Berelekh. The Zarya valley is 3 km long and 200-300 m wide. It is filled with loose deposits (cemented to hard rock by ice) of colluvial, delluvial and alluvial materials, the thickness of the deposits being around 32.4 m. Among the deposits, the most developed is the colluvium, consisting of sand, silt, clay and gravel.

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D226/D302

Finding the Susuman iron meteorite

The amount of ice in the stratum reaches 50 %. The alluvial deposit lies on basic rock and is comparatively thin, not exceeding 1.5 - 3 m. In this stratum the meteorite was found at a depth of 32.2 m. The approximate time of meteorite fall is 15,000-20,000 years ago during post-glacial period. At that time the stream ran through a well-developed valley with a small alluvial deposit on its bed. The subsequent erosion of valley slopes filled the valley trough, burying the meteorite under delluvial and colluvial deposits, the permanent freezing of the subsoil contributing to the excellent state of preservation of the meteorite. The Susuman meteorite was found under circumstances very similar to those of the Mald'yak meteorite, found in the summer of 1939, not far from Susuman, the location coordinates being: 62°9' northern lat. and 148°10' eastern long. (Greenwich). In the Mald'yak case also a worker found a pebble which he thought to be a gold nugget. After realizing his mistake he wanted to throw it away, but seeing geol[illegible]st Borisov passing by, gave it

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to him. Borisov took it for an old piece of a drilling tool and as a joke presented it to the Research Section of the mine. There, quite by chance, this "piece of iron" was spotted by the author, who was then Chief Geologist of the Gornoye upravleniye (Mining Administration) and, who recognised it as a meteorite. The weight of the meteorite was 992.2 g and its specific gravity was 6.8. The comparatively low specific gravity was due to the presence of an open cavern in its bulk (3 cm long and 1.8 cm wide) filled with sand and gravel and cemented with iron oxide. The cavern was probably formed by the dissolution of some unstable mineral such as troilite. The formation of this cavern, its subsequent filling, the marked oxidation of the meteorite surface indicate that both meteorites, the Mal'dyak and the Susuman, fell at the same time. Both are iron meteorites, both fell a very long time ago and both were found in the same district, at a distance of only 28 km from each other. That they were found at different levels (the Mal'dyak at a depth of 4.6 m) does not contradict

Finding the Susuman iron meteorite

this assumption. The latter meteorite was probably washed down from older terrace-deposits -- the errosion and redisposition of terrace formations is well advanced in the middle course of the Mal'dyak river. Final confirmation of this opinion will be found by comparing the chemical and mineralogical compositions of the two meteorites. The author deplores the casual circumstances under which both meteorites were found and supposes that many such finds have been lost, owing to the ignorance of people, who found such meteorites particles and then threw them away, seeing that they were not gold nuggets. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 6/6

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(Oil reservoir engineering)

LIBEROV, Boris Isaakovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

[Air jets for operation on liquid and gas fuel; spraying by nonheated and heated ventilator air] Vozdushnye forsunki dlia raboty na zhidkom i gazoobraznom toplive; raspylivanie nepodogretym i podogretym ventiliatornym vozdukhom. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 99 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GORBATIKOV, Viktor Andreyevich; KYSKIN, Moisey Nisonovich;
VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

[Planning the overall automation of oil-field operations]
Proektirovanie kompleksnoi avtomatizatsii neftianykh pro-
mysiov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 101 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ABAKUMOVSKIY, D.D.; ANASTAS'IN, V.F.; RATS, P.Ye.; SOKOLOVSKIY, S.M.; SOLDATOV, K.N.; VRONSKIY, L.N., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V. tekhn. red.

[New equipment used in the petroleum industry; 1961] Novoe neftianoe oborudovanie; 1961 god. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 154 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Petroleum industry—Equipment and supplies)

LYANDRES, Zalman Ovzerovich; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Determining the dimensions and volumes of the foundations and embankments of steel tanks] Opredelenie razmerov i ob"emov osnovanii i obvalovanii stal'nykh rezervuarov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tanks) (Earthwork—Tables, calculations, etc.)

PARFENOV, Afanasiy Nikolayevich; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.;
VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment and electric-power supply of tank farms]Elektrooborudovanie i elektrosnabzhenie neftebaz. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Tanks--Electric equipment)

MOTSOKHEYN, Boris Iosifovich; SHKOL'NIKOV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

[Electric drive of draw works; efficient parameters] Elektroprivod burovykh lebedok; ratsional'nye parametry. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 226 p. (MIRA 18:7)

GLAZKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, inzh.; PARFENOV, Afanasiy Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimal uchastiye ANISIMOV, Sh.Ye., inzh.; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Electric equipment for petroleum and gas refineries] Elektrooborudovanie neftegazopererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 343 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Petroleum refineries--Electric equipment)
(Automatic control)

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[Devices in a pneumatic multipurpose, standardized system and their use in automatically controlled production processes] Pribory pnevmaticheskoi agregatnoi unifitsirovannoi sistemy i ikh ispol'zovanie dlia avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 213 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Pneumatic machinery)
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SHISHKIN, Oleg Petrovich; PARFENOV, Afanasiy Nikolayevich; AKIMOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

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1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for Akimov).

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BESPALOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; VLADIMIROV, Pavel Fedorovich; MALKIS Iosif Solomonovich; SHUPLOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich; KOZLOV, S.S., red.; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

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(Frozen ground) (Excavating machinery)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Nikolay Konstantinovich, insh.; GLAZKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, insh.; IVANKOV, Pavel Aleksandrovich, insh.; MIKHAYLOV, Vram Vagramovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MOVSESOV, Nerses Savadovich, insh.; MOTSOKHEYN, Boris Iosifovich, insh.; VRONSKIY, L.N., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on oil field electric equipment] Spravochnik po neftepromyslovoi elektrotekhnike. By N.K.Arkhangel'skii i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 472 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil fields--Electric equipment)

SMIRNOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GENKINA, Liya Aleksandrovna, inzh.; KHUSHPULYAN, Mikhail Menzikovich, inzh.; CHERNOV, Dmitriy L'vovich, inzh.; KHODANOVICH, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; STOTSKIY, L.R., red.; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Transportation and storage of gas] Transport i khranenie gaza. [By] A.S.Smirnov i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 421 p. (MIRA 15:6)

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DOVZHUK, Georgiy Timofeyevich, inzh.; IVANETS, Konstantin Yakovlevich; ANASTAS'IN, Valentin Fedorovich; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

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(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

SIMKOVIC, F., inz.; KRALIK, K., inz.; [illegible], M., inz.

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VRONSKIY, R. M.

Peat Industry

Cost accounting in the construction section of the peat enterprise. Torf. prom. 29, No. 6, 1952.

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VRONSKIY, V.A.

Results of a palynologic analysis of Quaternary and Upper Pliocene deposits near the village of Zel'ma, Astrakhan Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:934-936 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.

SUPRUNOVA, N.I.; VRONSKIY, V.A.

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1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i TSentral'naya laboratoriya Volgo-Donskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya. Submitted May 22, 1964.

VRONSKIY, V.A.; PANOV, D.G.

Composition and distribution of spores and pollens in the surface layer of marine sediments in the Mediterranean Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:447-449 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.

3950. Detection of fluorine with ferric thiocyanate. L. Yu. Ick, A. I. Pozigun and S. Pukrata. *Trudy Odessk. Univ., Ser. Khim. Nauk.*, 1956, **146** (5), 115–119; *Ref. Zhur. Khim.*, 1957, Abstr. No. 23,489.—The conditions are studied for the detection of F^- by the decolorising of $Fe(SCN)_3$. The limiting dilution is 1 in 1×10^5, the limit of detection is 0·01 mg per ml. The following anions do not cause interference—Cl^-, ClO^-, ClO_3^-, ClO_4^-, Br^-, BrO^-, BrO_3^-, I^-, IO_3^-, IO_4^-, CN^-, SCN^-, NO_2^-, NO_3^-, S^{2-}, SO_3^{2-}, $S_2O_3^{2-}$, SO_4^{2-}, $S_2O_6^{2-}$, AsO_2^-, AsO_3^{3-}, AsO_4^{3-}, CO_3^{2-}, BO_3^{3-}, SiO_3^{2-}, $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$, $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$, PO_4^{3-}, $P_2O_7^{4-}$, PO_3^-, $P_2O_6^{4-}$, MnO_4^-, CrO_4^{2-}, $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$, CH_3ClO^-, $C_2O_4^{2-}$, $HCOO^-$, and anions of the oxy acids of the aliphatic series.

C. I. KOPKIN

SOV/79-29-8-74/81

5(3)
AUTHORS: Grinev, A. N., Yermakova, V. N., Vrotek, Ye., Terent'yev, A. P.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Quinones. XXVIII. Synthesis of the 5-Oxyindole Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2777 - 2782 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors were interested in the synthesis of serotonine analogues (Ref 6) and the growth stimulants of plants (Refs 7,8) based on 5-oxyindole derivatives, and continued their previously not quite successful investigations (Refs 1-5) by trying to increase the indole derivative yield. They presupposed that the water forming in the course of the condensation process hydrolyzes the β-aminocrotonate (Scheme 1). The separation of ammonia and the amines, however, effects a polymerization of the initial quinone and other side reactions. In order to bind the water which has a detrimental effect, the anhydride of acetic acid and zinc chloride were used, but did not lead to a higher indole yield. In order to remove the water from the reaction mass, the azeotropic distillation with dichloro-

Card 1/2

Investigations in the Field of Quinones. XXVIII. Synthesis of the 5-Oxyindole Derivatives SOV/79-29-8-74/81

ethane was used in the reaction process which led to a considerably higher yield. Compounds (I) - (VII) were obtained. In the methylation of (VI) with dimethylsulphate (VIII) was obtained. In order to achieve the synthesis of new growth stimulants of plants, the reaction of 5-oxyindoles with chloroacetic acid and a bromoacetate was tried. Under the influence of the acid on (II) in the presence of a 40% soda solution a good yield of compound (IX) was achieved. The condensation of the other 5-oxyindole derivatives only resulted in the initial indoles and in resins similar to polyglycol. The reaction of the phenolates of the 5-oxyindole derivatives with ethylbromoacetate is normal. A high yield of the substituted esters (X), (XI), and in the hydrolysis of esters, of the indolyl-5-oxyacetic acids (XII), (XIII), (XIV) was obtained. The table shows the derivatives of 5-oxyindole. There are 1 table and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 2/2

DAKOVI, Duro (Sl. Brod); VRPOLJAC, Ivica [translator]

Elements of nonalloying, and temperature of preheating. Zavarivanje 5 no.8:206-207 Ag '62.

VRPOLJAC, Ivica. (Slavonski Brod)

Education of welders in the "D. Dakovic" Enterprise. Zavarivanje 4 no.3:66 Mr '61.

JUTRISA-KORZINEK, Blanka, dr.; VRHALOVIC-SARAJLIC, Molita, dr.

Determination of working capacity and disability in eye diseases. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.12:1515-1519 D '64.

1. Iz Ocne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

MARSEL, J.; VRSCAJ, V.

Mass spectrometric measurements of xenon fluorides. Croat chem acta 34 no.3:191-193 '62.

1. "Jozef Stefan" Institute for Nuclear Research, Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

SLIVNIK, J.; VOLAVSEK, B.; MARSEL, J.; VRSCAJ, V.; SMALC, A.; FRLEC, B.; ZEMLJIC, Z.

Synthesis of XeF8. Croat chem acta 35 no.1:81-82 '63.

1. Institut "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

ACC NR: AP6032810 SOURCE CODE: YU/0001/66/000/009/1628/1637

AUTHOR: Vrsalovic, I. (Graduate mechanical engineer, Chief of diesel division)

ORG: Section for train traction, Rijeka (Sekcija za vucu vlakova)

TITLE: Air cushion vehicle, I

SOURCE: Tehnika, no. 9, 1966, 1628-1637

TOPIC TAGS: air cushion vehicle, transportation hovercraft air cushion vehicle

ABSTRACT: The state-of-the-art of air-cushion vehicles as means of transportation is discussed from the viewpoint of higher speeds and lower operating costs. First, general theoretical principles of air-cushion vehicles are considered, and then the dynamics and stability of their ride, braking conditions, structural design, and construction as well as performance characteristics are analyzed. It is pointed out that hovercraft is a radically new vehicle type which holds great promise for the future with respect to its carrying capacity and speeds over sea

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.137-861

ACC NR: AP6032810

and land routes at costs far below those of present-day aircraft. Orig. art. has: 16 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 15/SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

VRSALOVIC-SARAJLIC, Melita, dr.; PURETIC, Stefanija, dr.; KONSTANTINOVIC, Miodrag, dr.

Kaposi's xeroderma pigmentosum with malignant changes. Lijecn. vjesn. 83 no.12:1253-1260 '61.

1. Iz Ocne klinike, Dermatovenerološke klinike i Radium zavoda Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM pathol)

FERIC-SELWERTH, F.; VRSALOVIC-SARAJLIC, M.

Appearance of trachoma associated with scrofulous reaction in the other eye and tuberculosis of the organism. Radovi Med. fak. Zagrebu 1:73-82 1957.

1. From the Clinic of Ophthalmology of Medical Faculty in Zagreb.
(TRACHOMA, complications,
scrofula of the eye & extra-ocular tuberc. (Ser))
(SCROFULA, complications,
eye, with trachoma of other eye & extra-ocular tuberc. (Ser)
(EYE DISEASES, complications,
scrofula with trachoma of other eye & extra-ocular tuberc. (Ser))
(TUBERCULOSIS, complications,
extra-ocular tuberc, with trachoma of one eye & scrofula of other (Ser))

VRSALOVIC-SARAJLIC, Melita, Dr., Asistent Ocne klinike, (Sarajevo)

Ocular manifestations of Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann's disease.
Med. arh., Sarajevo 9 no.1:85-91 Jan-Feb 55.

1. (Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu
Predstojnik: Prof. Dr. Zv. Pavisic).
(SARCOIDOSIS, manifest.
ocular. (Ser))
(EYES, in various dis.
sarcoidosis, manifest. (Ser))

VESANSKY, V.

"Situation of Biology in Slovakia in the Period of the First Republic and of the So-Called Slovak State." p. 48, Bratislava, Vol. 6, 1951.

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VRSANSKY, V.

Situation of biology in in Slovakia in the period of the First Republic and of the so-called Slovak State. p. 48.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol.3, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lib. of Congress

VRSANSKY, V.

Staining of leptospiras (Spirochaetaceae). Sloven.lekar 12 no. 9-10:517-519 Sept-Oct 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Institute of General Biology of the Medical Faculty of Slovak University, Bratislava.

VRSANSKY, V.

"Important anniversaries in 1959 concerning the evolution theory"

Biologia. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 59, Unclas

VRSANSKY, V.; FEDOR, P.; NOVAK, L.

"Effect of biological stimulants on protozoa."

p. 56 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 1, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

VRSANSKY, V.; LUKACOVA, O.; NOVAK, L.

"Problems concerning the effect of growth of antibiotics."

p. 88 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

VRSANSKY, V.

Vrsansky, V. Discussion on the origin of species. p. 129.

Vol. 10, no. 2, 1955 BIOLOGIA Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2 February, 1956

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Discussion on the origin of species. Biologia, Bratisl. 10 no.2:129-137 '55.

1. Ustav pre vseobecnu biologiu University Komenskeho v Bratislave.
(EVOLUTION, origin of species)

VRSCAJ, STANE

3

16118

NUCLEAR RESONANCE APPARATUS FOR RELATIVE MEASUREMENT OF A MAGNETIC FIELD Stane Vrščaj.

"J. Stefan" Inst. Repts (Ljubljana) 3, 95-7 (1956) Oct. (In German)

1-Emh
1-Spm

The apparatus served for relative measurement of magnetic field with larger magnet surfaces and used the interference frequency between 2 samples for determination of field strength differences at the test points. Two tenths cm^3 of ordinary water with 0.5 N ferric nitrate served as a test sample. At 5000 gauss the proton resonance frequency amounts to 21.3M Hz. At a one gauss difference in magnetic flux density, the frequency differential is 4260 Hz. The test range was 500 to 6000 gauss, thus the inhomogeneity of the fields could not exceed 3 gauss/cm. (tr-auth)

VRSCAJ, Borut, Dr.

Bronchoscopy in pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 7 no.2-3:182-194 Mar-June 55.

1. Grudno-hirurski centar Pokrajinske bolnice za tuberkulozu, Novi Sad (sef: dr. B. Vrscaj).
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, bronchoscopy in)
(BRONCHOSCOPY, in various diseases, tuberc., pulm.)

VRSCAJ, S.

VRSCAJ, S. Stablization of the magnetic field by nuclear reasonance.
In German. p. 101

Vol. 2, May 1955
REPORTS
SCIENCE
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

VRSCAJ, Stane (Ljubljana)

Spin echo in a nuclear paramagnetic substance. Elektr vest 30 no. 10/12:257-261 '62/'63.

1. The Jozef Stefan Nuclear Institute, Ljubljana.

Distr: 4E3d

Magnetic mass spectrometer. L. Farman and V. Vrščaj. *"J. Stefan" Inst. Repts.* (Ljubljana) 4, 109–15 (1957).—Description of equipment covering the range from 1 to 200 at. mass units. Mass spectra of Xe^+ and UF_4^+ are recorded. Resolving power, sensitivity, and accuracy are described. J. M. Honig

VRSCAJ, V.; FURMAN, L.

Magnetic mass spectrometer. In English. p. 109

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
Uncl.